



THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1900.

A CERTAIN class of republican papers and orators in this campaign, unable to meet the issue of imperialism, and the charge of unjust and cruel treatment of the Filipinos, reply by saying that the South is denying the right of self-government to the blacks in their midst, that the doctrine that "government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is being violated by the whites of the South in the new State constitutions limiting negro suffrage, and that the brown men of the Philippines have no more rights than the negroes of the South. We think we have stated the republican argument fairly and fully. In the first place, if the facts be as they allege, it would not vindicate the administration. They assume that the South is mistreating the negro, and denounce him for it. Therefore, they propose to slay and subjugate the Filipinos. They stand self-condemned. There may be some difference between the war of subjugation against the Filipinos and the conduct of the New England and British slave traders who stirred up wars in Africa long ago in order to buy and sell the captive negroes, but it is not great. In both, a needless and wicked war was fomented against an unoffending people, who were living in their own country and not coming out of it to do harm to others. The Yankee slave trader could not excuse himself by saying that he proposed to give the negro civilization, the Bible and as much liberty as he was fit for. If the negro preferred to live in his own land and vegetate in his own way, the slave trader should have left him alone. And this brings us to the question—how far the two cases are similar? That of the Southern negroes and that of the Filipinos. The negroes were brought here as slaves long ago by Northern traders and by Englishmen, and they multiplied. Slavery was recognized by the Constitution, but the Northern States made war on the South and set the slaves free. This last was in 1865. Not satisfied with that, they forced negro suffrage some years later on the Southern States by providing in the celebrated 15th amendment, that "the right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment was carried by the spite and hatred of the Northern people and was expected by the republican politicians to give them the political control of the Southern States. Where the negro was in the majority, he would rule. Where the whites were in the majority, the profligate and unscrupulous white elements would unite with the negroes and control the elections, State governments and everything. To aid and promote this result all the leading whites had been previously disfranchised. A more diabolical act is not recorded in all history. In private, many republicans now admit to have been wrong. Much of the electoral vote cast for Grant, Hayes and Garfield was due to the black vote. The edict fell like a curse and a blight upon the Southern country, but there was no escape. The hate of the conquering section knew neither pity nor remorse. Thus we came to have negroized State governments, county governments, city governments, judge, and what not, general profligacy, license, looting, taxation amounting to confiscation, insecurity, race conflict, crime and disorder. Under all this burden the South groaned. The magnanimous North, our so-called brethren, looked on and laughed. They did not make Congressmen or judges of the educated negroes in their own midst they shut the negro out of industrial employment; but they thought he was "good enough to govern the rebels." Why not? Could anything be too bad for them, in this world or the next? On this line spoke and acted Grant, Garfield, Sherman, McKinley, Conkling, Depew, Foraker and the whole South-atlantic gang. For thirty years the South bore this intolerable burden of negro suffrage, and at last they have set about to modify their State constitutions, so as to limit the evils of negro suffrage. Mississippi was the first State to do this, and her new constitution, to which she is indebted to the wisdom and legal ability of the deceased Senator George, was roundly denounced by the republican orators and newspapers, but was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court unanimously, as being entirely consistent with the federal Constitution. Whether the new constitutions of Louisiana and North Carolina will stand this test remains to be seen, but it would have been wise to have followed the precedent of Mississippi, where, with a large black majority, the evils of negro rule have been practically extinguished. Suppose the more ignorant blacks to be excluded from the franchise, what harm is done to them? Is it not a benefit to them as well as to the whites, to the better class of negroes and to the Northerners who may wish to settle here, but who is naturally unwilling to have a negro

legislature impose, and a negro officer collect his taxes? At any rate, if there be (what we deny) a conflict of interest between whites and orderly blacks, what interest is to prevail, that of the whites of the Southern States, born on the soil, their ancestors living there for hundreds of years, industrious, holding the property and interested in maintaining law and order, or that of the ignorant blacks, often thriftless and idle, all of them unfit to exercise political power, and dangerous as voters to themselves and others? Is the property and civilization of the South to be kept in constant peril in order that a political experiment devised by republican villains may be made perpetual? Shall we be told that the people who in a lawful, orderly and constitutional manner limit the suffrage so as to protect life, property and civilization in their own homes and the land of their fathers, are worse than those who deliberately undertake to buy ten millions of people living in their own country, seven thousand miles away from our western coast, and after breaking faith with them, undertake to pursue them with fire and sword for preferring their own government, their own customs and laws to foreign rule? Is not their country, where they and their ancestors have lived for hundreds of years, and where not one white man in a hundred has lived save as an intruder and an invader? Had they not a right to rise in revolt against Spain, drive her armies back to Manila and set up a government of their own. American officers all say they did it, and we know they did. Dewey said to the Navy department that they were as fit for free government as the Cubans. Did they not occupy all of Luzon save Manila when the treaty was being negotiated with Spain and when before it was ratified by the Senate Mr. McKinley issued orders equivalent to a declaration of war against them? The two cases have no analogy whatever; but the war against the Philippines has a moral for the Southern people. The army of one hundred thousand men, after resistance is extinguished in Luzon, may be brought back to enforce the executive or republican policy against the South. That heavy hand has been felt by us many times already, and it may fall again. So too, in the conflict between the capitalists and the laborers to the North, the army will be on hand to take the part of the leaders of the trusts and other combines or syndicates and put the starving, suffering operatives in a state of slavery little better than that of the Filipinos. The South has already enough of an inferior race in the ten millions of blacks living in her midst, poisoning her politics and endangering her homes and civilization. The Southern man who would incorporate ten millions more of an inferior race into our system may be mad man or a fool, but whatever else he be, he is in effect an enemy of social order and rational liberty, who sits against light and knowledge. The thoughtful and patriotic Southerner is studying how to reduce this evil and not how to increase it.

The advisability of bringing Minister Conger away from China on the first ship that sails, is made more and more apparent the longer he stays there. He now advises that a force of the allied army be sent to Chochon and Peking to punish the boxers. The boxers are Chinese insurgents, and what a force of allies, composed in part of American soldiers, has to do with them, now that the Americans alleged to have been in danger, have been relieved, no body but Mr. Conger can tell.

AND NOW EX- U. S. Senator Cannon of Utah, who when in the Senate sat with the republicans and voted with them, has declared for Mr. Bryan. Many of the wiser and less sectional members of the republican party, now that its managers have revolutionized it and changed it into an imperialistic organization, have already done as Mr. Cannon has, and many more will do so before election day.

SOME people seem to be surprised that ex-Solicitor General Holmes Conrad should, like ex-Secretary Olney and ex-Postmaster General Wilson, support Mr. Bryan. Why they should be, is not easily understood, as he was not opposed to Mr. Bryan in 1896, and certainly has less reason to be so now than then.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS. The sessions of the National Council, Order of United American Mechanics, were opened in Richmond yesterday. The election of officers, made the first order of business, resulted as follows:

National councillor, Elmer E. Hill, of Milford, N. H.; past national councillor, George Poulson, Trenton, N. J.; national secretary, Joseph Server, Philadelphia, Pa.; national treasurer, Joseph H. Sloan, Camden, N. J.; national marshal, Robert M. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pa.; national protector, C. C. Miller, Massillon, Ohio; door-keeper, G. K. Birdseye, Bridgeport, Conn.

Atlantic City was selected as the place of meeting for 1901.

The recommendation of the national council providing for placing the federal benefit department management in the hands of a board of directors, to be elected by representatives of subordinate councils composing it, instead of the board of officials of the National Council, was lost.

Fire which raged in the woods in South Framingham, Mass., and vicinity yesterday was under control this morning, and danger of further damage is thought to be over. The fire burned over many acres in parts of Ashland, Saxtonville, Natick, and Nobscot counties.

The New York republican State committee today agreed upon Erasmus C. Knight, present controller of Buffalo, to take the place on the republican State ticket made vacant by the death of Comptroller Morgan.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Six negroes were killed yesterday in a series of fights with white men of the marshal's posse at Huron, Ind.

The Sons of Veterans, in session at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday decided to locate their proposed university at Mason City, Iowa.

The Rockingham Hotel, the Casino and other property at Narragansett Pier, R. I., valued at half a million dollars, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Chief of Naval Construction Hitchcock says the new battleships, for which proposals are soon to be asked, will be the largest vessels of their class in the world.

A car carrying the Duncan Clarke female minstrel troupe was wrecked at Mounds, Ill., yesterday, nine women being killed and the balance of the troupe maimed or seriously injured.

Miss Mabel McKinley, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, was married at Somerset, Pa., last night, to Dr. Hermanus L. Baer. The presence of President and Mrs. McKinley, uncle and aunt of the bride, made it a notable event.

Dr. Jacob M. Da Costa, one of the leading physicians of the country, died suddenly on Tuesday evening at his country home at Villanova, near Philadelphia. Dr. Da Costa was born on the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, on February 7, 1833.

Unless the workers in the various branches of the window-glass manufacturing industry come to an understanding within the next few weeks, that industry will be seriously affected, and a probable scarcity of flat glass the world over will be the result.

President Kruger is reported to have fled to Lorenzo Marquez, where he is now in neutral territory, safe from capture by the British. President Steyn is reported to be returning to the Orange river colony. President Kruger, who was reported to be leaving for Europe by the steamer Herzog a fortnight hence, has obtained six months' leave of absence. Vice President Schaik Burger is acting in his place.

THE TEXAS STORM.

Houston has gradually been reaching the height of the immense losses along the coast beyond Galveston. Damage difficult to estimate in dollars and cents has been done in a wide stretch of territory, and many human lives have been lost besides those which were wiped out in Galveston and its immediate vicinity. Estimates of the number of dead now range from 3,000 to 6,000.

Gov. Sayers yesterday began receiving reports from various points along the Gulf coast which would indicate that there has been great property damage due to the storm. Several hundred miles, and that the list of Galveston fatalities and suffering will be largely augmented.

Losses to live stock cannot be estimated, but thousands of head of horses and cattle have been killed all over the storm district.

It is now clear that as a result of the Galveston disaster a task confronts the authorities such as Texas nor any other State has ever before had to grapple with. Human nature at its worst has had opportunity for the display of its meanest passions and selfishness. Looters and vandals have ignored all moral restraints and gunpowder has had to be used unsparingly to subdue the savagery being practiced.

It is stated on reliable authority that the soldiers under Adjutant-General Scurry have killed no fewer than 75 men, mostly negroes, who were guilty of robbing the dead. Two-thirds of this number, it is said, were shot down while engaged in their acts.

Governor Sayers, in reply to a question over the long distance telephone concerning the proposal to call an extra session of the legislature, said: "I am unable to say positively what I shall do. I have very little information on which to act as yet. The calamity is a tremendous one, and I have been under a terrible strain because of it. I am waiting to hear from the authorities at Galveston, and before I determine what to do on several matters, among them a possible extra session. I want to hear directly from the Mayor of Galveston and the citizens' committee; also from General Scurry and others."

At Austin, later in the day, Governor Sayers made the following statement: "Conditions at Galveston are fully as bad as reported. Communication, however, has been re-established between the island and the mainland and the transportation of supplies is being effected."

The work of clearing the city is progressing fairly well and Adjutant-General Scurry, under direction of the Mayor, is patrolling the city for the purpose of preventing depredations.

"The most conservative estimate as to the number of deaths places them at 2,000. Contributions from citizens of this State and also from other States are coming in rapidly and liberally, and it is confidently expected that within the next 10 days the work of restoration by the people of Galveston will have begun in good earnest and with energy and success. Of course, the destruction of property has been very great—not less than \$10,000,000—but it is hoped and believed that even this great loss will be overcome through the energy and self-reliance of the people."

Court of Appeals.

Proceedings in the Court of Appeals at Stanton yesterday were as follows:

Major Henry C. Carter, of Richmond, was elected district clerk at the place of session at Richmond, vice John H. Tuley, deceased. The office carries a per diem of \$5.

The case of Lovett, administrator, against Perry, from the Circuit Court of Clarke county, was argued and submitted.

The case of Boyd against Boyd, from the Circuit Court of Warren county, was dismissed, having been agreed upon.

The case of L. L. Eymann against John Eymann, executor, an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of Shenandoah, pronounced at the special term 1899, was ordered to be continued to the next term, greatly against the wishes of the executor's counsel. The record of eleven hundred pages could not be printed in time to be heard at this term.

CENSUS FIGURES MUST STAND.—Director of the Census Merriam last night, in reply to a question, said it would make no difference, as far as the United States census figures were concerned, whether the police reported more people living in Baltimore than the census enumerators found or not, as their figures would have to be accepted. There would have been complaints from a number of cities that the count was inaccurate and doubtless all of them would like to have a new count. Mr. Merriam holds that every precaution possible was taken to make the census correct, and while it is admitted that an average of about 2 per cent. of the people in every city escaped the enumerators, this, it is claimed, was unavoidable.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Ex-Senator A. P. Gorman and Mr. Laidor Rayner have been invited to make speeches in this State during the campaign.

It is reported that the Southern Railway Company is preparing to begin work on the coal pier at Pinner's Point, at Norfolk.

John L. Shackelford, aged eighty-four, for forty years the chief clerk in the State auditor's office in Richmond, was paralyzed yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Furr, widow of Wm. G. Furr, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Anderson, near Bloomfield, on Friday last, September 7, aged 87 years.

Mrs. Alice Tilden, widow of Frederick Tilden, died yesterday at the residence of Capt. John G. Pollock, in Stafford county, aged thirty-nine years. She leaves two brothers and one sister.

At the reunion of the Tyler family held in Philadelphia yesterday Prof. Henry M. Tyler, of Massachusetts, was elected president and Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, of Virginia, one of the vice presidents.

Mr. Clifford Barber, of New York, brother of sculptor Herbert Barber, of Luray, and Miss Julia Randolph Lee, daughter of Mr. George Washington Lee, were married in Meade Memorial Church, White Post, Clarke county, Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary C. Williams, widow of Gen. Thomas A. Williams, U. S. A., died at her home in San Antonio, Tex., Sunday evening from the effect of a stroke of paralysis. She was the daughter of Dr. Henry Curtis and a niece of President Tyler.

The third annual convention of the State Liquor Dealers association, of Virginia, will be held on September 19 and 20, at Eiks hall, Main street, Lynchburg. A meeting of the State executive committee will be held at the same place on the same day, one hour earlier.

On last Sunday night, or Monday morning, thieves visited the Waterford Mill, owned and operated by Mr. A. S. Bates, and blew open the iron safe in the office. They secured only a few dollars in money for their trouble. Mr. Bates having previously removed all the cash from the safe.

The forest fire near Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, continues with unabated intensity. Over 1,500 acres of woodland have been burned, with a total loss of \$8,000. Tuesday night the barn, stable, hay, corn and farming implements of Lawrence Washington were burned. Other buildings are in great danger on the surrounding farms.

John W. Summers, the Winchester carpenter who stabbed his wife some time ago during a quarrel, was acquitted of the charge yesterday. Mrs. Summers cleared her husband by testifying that the stabbing was accidental. She claimed that she had angered her husband by tilting his chair, and that while endeavoring to retain his balance he accidentally plunged a case-knife into her side. The attending physician and other witnesses testified that Mr. Summers had said her husband stabbed her intentionally.

Secretary Joe Button of the State Democratic committee says that one of the most cheering signs of the campaign to the democrats was to the fact that the majority of the Virginia electors on the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896 are now supporting Bryan. Three of the twelve have died since the last election. Of the remaining nine Messrs. Thomas M. Scott, of Accomac; Benjamin Chambers, of Northampton; and Samuel G. Brent, of Alexandria, are now on the stump for the regular ticket.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

The recent correspondence between the United States and Minister Wu regarding negotiations for peace has not in any way altered the determination of the administration to withdraw the American troops from Peking and probably from China at the earliest possible date. It is now admitted officially that the troops are to be withdrawn as soon as the United States can do so without appearing to act precipitately. General Chaffee was yesterday given preliminary notice that his force is to be withdrawn, and he was instructed not to have supplies in excess of present needs sent from Tientsin to Peking.

The State department announced yesterday afternoon that a cablegram had been received from Consul General Goodnow, dated Shanghai, September 12, stating that Li Hung Chang will go to Tientsin from that place Friday. The State department advised Minister Wu that Li Hung Chang would be protected on his way to Tientsin and Peking, so far as the American forces are concerned.

The Dowager Empress of China is reported to be at Ta Tung, in Shan-Si province.

France and Russia have officially notified the United States government that they are agreed upon the advisability of withdrawing their legations and troops to Tientsin. The time and manner of withdrawal will be left to their representatives in the Chinese capital.

A dispatch from Peking August 30, via Chefoo September 10, says: Prince Ching arrived here at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, escorted by Japanese and British troops. It is known that he has instructions from the dowager empress to treat with the powers for a settlement of all the questions arising from the recent troubles. Shortly after his arrival Prince Ching asked to meet the diplomatic corps. He was informed that the ministers would meet him individually. He had an interview with Sir Robert Hart, director of the imperial maritime customs, regarding the situation.

Another dispatch from Peking and Shanghai says Minister Conger considers the situation deplorable and unpromising. He has advised all the Americans who can leave to do so as soon as possible.

It was reported that the Boxers, united with the Society of the Big Knife, had defeated the imperial Chinese troops north of the province of Kiang Su.

It has been learned that the Empress Dowager, the Emperor and Prince Tuan are at Ta Tung, in the province of Shan Si.

A body of 4,000 allied troops marched from a number of Chinese cities, whence the Boxers are threatening Tientsin.

The Russians recaptured the village of Blagovetschensk, which had been taken by the Chinese.

Baroness von Kotteler arrived at Tientsin, escorted by a German naval detachment.

The Japanese are said to have found Prince Ching in the hills west of Peking.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Conditions in Galveston.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—General McKibben, in a dispatch from Houston, sends the Adjutant General the following report on conditions in Galveston: "It is impossible to adequately describe the conditions existing. The island was inundated. The height of the tide was from 11 to 13 feet. With few exceptions every building in the city is injured. All of the fortifications, except the rapid fire battery at San Jacinto, are practically destroyed. At San Jacinto every building except the quarantine station has been swept away. Battery O, 1st artillery, lost 28 men and every article of equipment. The officers and their families were all saved. The men saved nothing but the clothing on their person. Loss of life on the island is possibly more than one thousand. The city is under control of committee of safety and is perfectly quiet. There are probably five thousand citizens homeless and absolutely destitute who must be clothed, sheltered and fed. Have ordered 20,000 rations and tents for 1,000 from Fort Sam Houston. Have wired Commissary General to ship 20,000 rations by express."

Houston, Tex., Sept. 13.—All afternoon and evening refugees have been flocking in and two more train loads of unfortunates are expected every morning. Men, women and children come in half clad, and but few have more than the clothes on their backs. Excitement with them has been so intense that they hardly realize just what has occurred. In Houston, schoolhouses, public halls, and vacant store rooms are being fitted out and fast filling up with homeless from Galveston and other stricken points. Facilities for communicating between Texas City and Galveston have been greatly augmented by the arrival of an ocean tug and two large barges from New Orleans. Rail communication to Texas City is now open.

Three thousand bodies have been taken from the wrecked houses and deserted streets of Galveston and either buried or burned.

Captain Evans, of the steamship Comal, reports that his ship went through a school of between 400 and 500 bodies, supposed to be victims of the storm outside of Galveston.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A special from Galveston says: "General McKibben has forbidden the use of cameras and the troops are ordered to enforce the order strictly. Two troops found a kodak lens about to photograph the body of a woman on the beach. They ordered him to stop. He refused and they shot him dead."

Galveston, Tex., via Houston, Sept. 13.—Cremation of the dead, deportation of the living, summary execution of dozens of ghouls and the mental collapse of many who lost their all in the great catastrophe of Saturday are some of the features of the situation here that now stand out in bold relief. What is feared in relation to the barges loaded of dead taken out into the gulf has happened. Putrefying bodies float in upon the waters and are thrown upon the beach and they are increased in number as the tide comes in.

Improvement in the conditions, such as the water supply is noted. While the water cannot be sent through the mains there is enough for all to be had at the works.

Railway officials look to the re-establishment of traffic within a few days. The order has gone forth that those who have friends on the main land, should leave the city, and obeying these orders, boats loaded with refugees have begun to traverse the waters carrying hundreds to Texas City, thence to Houston by rail. Transportation north is free.

Reports from near by coast and main land towns say the dead bodies are found everywhere. The report of Quartermaster B. B. to the government at Washington that he believes Galveston will be unable to recover from the shock of the disaster and that all the government works are damaged beyond repair, has given rise to a discussion as to the abandonment of the present site of the city and the selection of higher ground at the mouth of the Brazos river. While the pessimists decline to see a bright future for the city, there are those who insist that it is not lost.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—A special from Galveston to the Daily States says that the Western Union Telegraph Co., having struck wires across Galveston Bay and now this company has communication direct with the stricken city. Conservative estimates place the number of dead at 9,000, and will undoubtedly reach as high as 12,000. It is said that \$1,000,000 is needed instantly as a relief fund. There is a scarcity of nurses of physicians and drugs.

The Situation in China.

Peking, Sept. 10.—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron von Kotteler, the German minister. He was taken while in the act of offering for sale to a Japanese officer a watch bearing von Kotteler's initials. On being arrested the man confessed his guilt and was delivered over to the German commander. The prisoner declared he killed von Kotteler according to imperial orders.

Paris, Sept. 13.—An official of the Foreign Office stated today that while France had agreed to Russia's proposal to evacuate Peking, the French government was not in favor of withdrawing troops from the province of Pechili. The government considered that the troops should retire outside of the walls of Peking, a strong contingent remaining close to the city whilst the remainder should occupy posts between Peking and Tientsin.

Pekin, Sept. 10.—Several troops of American cavalry sent to convey some cattle surprised 300 imperial troops quartered in a temple at Shasho. The Americans killed 30 of the Chinese and captured 125 rifles. The rest of the enemy fled. A Russian force attacked 500 boxers seven miles from Machipo. Two hundred of the Chinese were killed, including their leader. The Russians lost one man killed and two wounded.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.—It is stated that as a basis for peace negotiations Manchuria will be placed under Russian garrisons will be established at the treaty ports, and the chiefs of the "boxers" will be executed.

Yokohama, Sept. 13.—A Japanese report says that the Chinese murdered two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts on the Korean frontier.

London, Sept. 13.—Lef-niglo, the Chinese Minister, today received a cable-

gram from Li Hung Chang saying: "I start for Peking tomorrow (Friday), with an international escort of warships. I will immediately hold a conference with the foreign ministers."

Foreign News.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.—The cotton market opened today in a very excited condition. Prices advanced 20 points. Hills & Company, cotton brokers, suspended payment today and other failures are expected.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The American citizens residing in Paris met this afternoon at the American Chamber of Commerce, Ambassador Porter presiding, and organized a subscription for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. Representatives of several prominent American banks attended the meeting. Within an hour \$500 had been subscribed. The subscription was soon increased to \$2,000.

London, Sept. 13.—Employees on the suburban lines of the Great Eastern Railway have decided to quit work Saturday night on the ground that the company's reply to their demands is unsatisfactory. As other companies have offered to supply men, sympathetic strikes involving all roads centering in London are possible, especially if the companies are eager to smash the unions. The industrial outlook is the darkest in years. The Great Eastern road has enclosed a large field with a barbed wire stockade to be used as a camp for non-union men.

London, Sept. 13.—C. E. Goss, the Parr's Bank clerk, who was arraigned three weeks ago on a charge of stealing 60,000 pounds from the bank, in January, 1899, was today convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Orleans, France, Sept. 13.—A railroad collision near here today resulted in the serious injury of sixteen persons.

Douneaster, Eng., Sept. 13.—Sloan won the Portland plate of 500 sovereigns on Lucknow.

The Situation in South Africa.

London, Sept. 13.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria under date of Wednesday as follows: "Pole Carew is at Noutgedacht (East of Mochodocor) and will move on Goodwood tomorrow. Hutton is protecting his flank south of the railway. The latter reports hearing French heavily engaged and is about to proceed to his support. Buller occupied the junction of the roads near Spitzkoppe yesterday. The enemy has apparently divided, part having gone to Nelspruit and the rest in a northerly direction across Shaliedrift. Douglas was attacked yesterday morning while marching from Otsoobop to Lichtenburg (near Mafeking). After some hours fighting he drove off the enemy and captured a quantity of grain. Clements on Sept. 10 repulsed a force of Boers under Delarey near Heckpoort."

Eloped with an Educated Tramp.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—South Camden county, N. J., is in a ferment of excitement. The news of the announcement made today of the elopement of Mrs. Sophie Jarrell, wife of Charles Jarrell, and mother of six children, with Charles Jeans, an Englishman of education and an accomplished musician. Jeans had been living at the Jarrell home, in Waterford, since the latter part of June, when, penniless and tramping to Atlantic City, he was picked up on the road and given shelter. Mrs. Jarrell was the organist at the Methodist Church, and taught music. She and Jeans spent all their spare time playing duets. He was ordered to leave on Sunday. As he boarded the train on one side the woman got on the other, saying she was with Jeans, and advised him to obtain a divorce.

To Ignore Gov. Wood.

Havana, Sept. 13.—The union democratic party will hold a meeting tonight for the purpose of withdrawing its ticket from the field, thus leaving Havana province to General Gomez and his army. This action assures the control of the constitutional convention to the nationalists.

Senator Cisneros, a former President of Cuba, is believed to be trying to induce General Gomez and the nationalist leaders to ignore Gov. Wood's call for the convention and to thus repudiate the Washington administration's Cuban policy.

Senator Sagario, the Spanish Consul General here, has developed yellow fever.

The Miners.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 13.—It is a fair estimate to say that eight out of 10 miners in this valley are at work this morning. The only one breaker that was closed down is the Bellevue. There were plenty of miners ready to go down into the Bellevue mine but the breaker boys decided to strike. The breaker operators and railroads still claim that only a small proportion of the men will actually strike. They say there will be no serious tie up in the region.

Train Wrecked by Storm.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—The first news of the dire disaster which overtook the Southern Pacific train which left this city last Friday night for Galveston, was received this morning from John H. Poe, of Lake Charles, La., to the Daily States. This dispatch says that 85 passengers were killed when the train was stopped and wrecked on Galveston Bay near the light house.

Discharged the Negroes.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—The white men employed at the Big Diamond Glass Works, here, who went out on strike yesterday because the company had employed negro blowers, returned to work today. The company discharged all the colored men as was demanded by the strikers. The strikers, who at night and during the day and the latter refused to work with the same instruments used by the negroes at night.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, O. ss.

Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATARRH CURE that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

SUBSCRIBED before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLASON.

[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bue, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, or write: Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The most daily and effective pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are unequalled for constipation and bowels. Nervous or grip.

Another storm approaching.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The West Indian storm has passed off into the Atlantic, and another disturbance has appeared off the middle Gulf coast. It has thus far caused general rains and brisk winds. It is a northward movement which will cause rain tonight in the southern States, and during Friday it will probably extend into the Ohio valley and the southern portion of the middle Atlantic States. Temperatures will remain moderate. On the Atlantic coast winds will be mostly north to east, becoming brisk over the northern portion. Storm warnings are displayed from Pensacola to New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—A storm of rain and wind of considerable intensity is raging here this morning. Wind Moore, of the weather bureau at Washington, has telegraphed the local bureau saying that a hurricane of considerable intensity is developing in the Gulf of Mexico, and that it will probably extend into the Ohio valley and the southern portion of the middle Atlantic States. Temperatures will remain moderate. On the Atlantic coast winds will be mostly north to east, becoming brisk over the northern portion. Storm warnings are displayed from Pensacola to New Orleans.

London, Sept. 13.—Employees on the suburban lines of the Great Eastern Railway have decided to quit work Saturday night on the ground that the company's reply to their demands is unsatisfactory. As other companies have offered to supply men, sympathetic strikes involving all roads centering in London are possible, especially if the companies are eager to smash the unions. The industrial outlook is the darkest in years. The Great Eastern road has enclosed a large field with a barbed wire stockade to be used as a camp for non-union men.

London, Sept. 13.—C. E. Goss, the Parr's Bank clerk, who was arraigned three weeks ago on a charge of stealing 60,000 pounds from the bank, in January, 1899, was today convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Orleans, France, Sept. 13.—A railroad collision near here today resulted in the serious injury of sixteen persons.

Douneaster, Eng., Sept. 13.—Sloan won the Portland plate of 500 sovereigns on Lucknow.

The Situation in South Africa.

London, Sept. 13.—Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria under date of Wednesday as follows: "Pole Carew is at Noutgedacht (East of Mochodocor) and will move on Goodwood tomorrow. Hutton is protecting his flank south of the railway. The latter reports hearing French heavily engaged and is about to proceed to his support. Buller occupied the junction of the roads near Spitzkoppe yesterday. The enemy has apparently divided, part having gone to Nelspruit and the rest in a northerly direction across Shaliedrift. Douglas was attacked yesterday morning while marching from Otsoobop to Lichtenburg (near Mafeking). After some hours fighting he drove off the enemy and captured a quantity of grain. Clements on Sept. 10 repulsed a force of Boers under Delarey near Heckpoort."

Eloped with an Educated Tramp.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—South Camden county, N. J., is in a ferment of excitement. The news of the announcement made today of the elopement of Mrs. Sophie Jarrell, wife of Charles Jarrell, and mother of six children, with Charles Jeans, an Englishman of education and an accomplished musician. Jeans had been living at the Jarrell home, in Waterford, since the latter part of June, when, penniless and tramping to Atlantic City, he was picked up on the road and given shelter. Mrs. Jarrell was the organist at the Methodist Church, and taught music. She and Jeans spent all their spare time playing duets. He was ordered to leave on Sunday. As he boarded the train on one side the woman got on the other, saying she was with Jeans, and advised him to obtain a divorce.

To Ignore Gov. Wood.

Havana, Sept. 13.—The union democratic party will hold a meeting tonight for the purpose of withdrawing its ticket from the field, thus leaving Havana province to General Gomez and his army. This action assures the control of the constitutional convention to the nationalists.

Senator Cisneros, a former President of Cuba, is believed to be trying to induce General Gomez and the nationalist leaders to ignore Gov. Wood's call for the convention and to thus repudiate the Washington administration's Cuban policy.

Senator Sagario, the Spanish Consul General here, has developed yellow fever.

The Miners.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 13.—It is a fair estimate to say that eight out of 10 miners in this valley are at work this morning. The only one breaker that was closed down is the Bellevue. There were plenty of miners ready to go down into the Bellevue mine but the breaker boys decided to strike. The breaker operators and railroads still claim that only a small proportion of the men will actually strike. They say there will be no serious tie up in the region.

Train Wrecked by Storm.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—The first news of the dire disaster which overtook the Southern Pacific train which left this city last Friday night for Galveston, was received this morning from John H. Poe, of Lake Charles, La., to the Daily States. This dispatch